

sown when the regular Spring crops were being planted.

The cattle were not allowed to run on the regular pasture until it had considerable top. Thus, the cows were amply supplied, being alternately changed from one-half to the other till the annual pasture was ready about seven or eight weeks after sowing.

Each forenoon, after the dew was off this pasture, the cattle were allowed to feed for a couple of hours. They were then taken out till four o'clock in the afternoon, when they were again turned in for a feed. This manner of handling did not allow of the mixture being trampled down by the stock after they were satisfied. During the heat of the day the herd could be found resting peacefully, manufacturing milk. This was their duty after they were filled with green succulent food.

During the entire summer the owner experienced very little difficulty in keeping the production of milk at a maximum level. The cows were in better condition and on the whole this man found out that a little careful planning

and forethought in the Spring was really all that was necessary to overcome one of his greatest difficulties.

In order that we may make the most out of our pastures the following suggestions are well worth considering.

1. Keep the stock in until the pasture has attained considerable top.
2. Divide the pasture so that it will not become eaten off too closely.
3. Do not allow stock on pasture immediately after a heavy rain.
4. Do not pasture too late in the Fall. A good growth for winter must be secured.
5. Try three or four acres of annual pasture mixture.

These suggestions may help to overcome the usual diminished production during the real hot weather providing that the animals have an adequate supply of water and shade.

Dairy cows that are forced to engage in a cross-country race looking for feed, whose only shade is a fence-post and who are compelled to drink water out of a frog pond, can never be expected to produce a paying quantity of milk.

